#### NEW YORK HERALD. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITO

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-WALTER TYRRELL-BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Rough DIAMOND-

NIDLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-GRANDPATHER WHITE-BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street-London As-

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Danio AND BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM, Broadway-FORTUNE OF WAR-

CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway

PELLOWS MINSTRELS, Pellows' Musical Hall, No. 444

AMERICAN NUSEUM-ANUSING PERFORMANCES AF-

New York, Monday, May 19, 1851.

Telegraphic Intelligence. We gave yesterday, about three columns of telegraphic reports of the progress of the President and his cabinet, together with the speeches made at different points. This will account for the brief report which we publish this morning. However, one fact is evident-that Mr. Webster, above all others, has had the hearts of the people during this excursion. We give his brief speech on his arrival at Buffalo, on Saturday evening; and, as he has been offered by the people of that city, a complimentary dinner, to take place to-day, we may be able to give a telegraphic report of it tomorrow. It will, probably, be one of his great efforts.

The Cuban Invaders-Important Charge of

Judge Betts on the Neutrality Laws. On Saturday last, Judge Betts, of the United States District Court, delivered a most important charge on the neutrality laws, to the Grand Jury, who have just been assembled to investigate the accusations made against John L. O'Sullivan and two or three others, for attempting to get up a military or marauding expedition against the island of The Judge examines the law in all its points and bearings, and, by implication, conveys a very severe censure upon the United States authorities at New Orleans, for the gross mismanagement displayed in the recent trials there-through which, Lopez and his associates escaped the consequences of their unlawful acts.

Apropos of the New Orleans trials. We perseive that the New Haven Courier and the Louisville Journal take strong exceptions to the view which we have recently given, of the inefficiency of the United States government in conducting the trials in New Orleans, against Lopez and other violators of the neutrality law, afrecting the relations of this country with the island of Cuba. It is intimated, by one of these journals, that the United States government could not so easily purchase a verdict against Lopez, in New Orleans, in consequence of the condition of public opinion there, as any person, with any ridiculous speculation, might be able to purchase a puff in the columns of the New York Herald. If our cotemporary beyond the Alleghanies would try such an attempt on us, he would find, as many other blockheads have done, that it would be very much easier to purchase a verdict anywhere, than to buy a puff for any ridiculous project, from the Non York Herald.

But that is not the question. We have insisted, and do still insist, that the Cuban trials in that city were most grossly mismanaged by the agents of the government there, from beginning to end, without reference to the condition of public opinion, of any kind. The principal offender against the neutrality laws, in that expedition, was Lopez, who had been indicted by a grand jury in New Orleans. There was ample and sufficient evidence, floating round the country, to convict him of a violation of our laws; and yet, although he was the head and front of the expedition, the United States District Attorney at New Orleans passed over the principal criminaland brought up for trial, in the first instance, one of those against whom the evidence was slight and inconclusive in the highest degree. We allude to the case of Gen. Henderson. He had little or no connection with the Cuban expedition, further than that of being the agent or broker for the sale and transfer of a steamer. It is probable that Gen. Henderson may have sympathized with the expedition; but he had committed no overtact, Implicating him in the violation of the neutrality laws, and although there may have been sufficient evidence for an indictment, there was none for a conviction. It was the same in the case of General Quitman. We speak from what we know. Gone ral Quitman also sympathized with those connected with the expedition. General Worth did so before his death. After his death, General Quitman was the next in rotation, upon whom the invaders were to confer the leadership. He, however, doelined the position, although he expressed himself warmly in favor of the expedition; yet neither Quitman nor Henderson could have been convicted from the mere expression of an opinion, and nothing else could be proved against them.

Now, all these facts were well known to the agents of the government at New Orleans, and probably also in Washington. The trial of Henderson was first insisted upon, in spite of all the evidence against Lopez. The result turned out to be what the instigutors of such a course expected-Henderson could not be convicted, after three trials. The United States District Attorney, apparently in a pet, but really sympathizing with Lopez, entered a nolle prisequi on the whole batch, and thus allowed him to escape. Here was the great error of the government of the United States-arising eithe from its ignorance or its imbecility. It was scheme concocted by Mr. Clayton, before be luft the State Department, and a consequence of his ver-satility and want of firmness, throughout the whole expedition. The great error of President Fillmore has been in following, ignorantly or knowingly, we do not know which, the plans concested by Clayton -plans deliberately adopted for letting the Cuban invaders escape. Probably the present administration may have had another motive. Quitman was an ultra State rights politician, and they wanted to embarrass him. At all events, the soudnet of the administration was weak and imbeelle, in conducting the trials at New Orleans. Whether they will exhibit more firmness and determination in managing those about to take place in this city, time alone will tell. During the present weekthe Grand Jury will take up the eases lately occurring here, and, we have no doubt, the public opinion and the public press of this great and independent metropolis will austain and viodicate the neutrality laws, with as firm a determination as they have evinced towards the Fughtive Stave laws. Ner York will give to New Orleans a lesson of moral. legal, and constitutional firmness, that will be a much a contrast to the furbleness and mismanage ment of the New Orleans Littlet Attorney, as a lesson to the parallel imbeellity of the administration at Washington.

THE WILLIS AND WESS QUADAR .- The daily and Sunday newspapers are mostly out very savagely against Webb, though they do not think Willia a saint. More developements are coming.

AFFAIRS AT THE SANDWICH ISLANDS-THREAT ENED BLOCKADE BY THE FRENCH-PROPOSED AN NEXATION TO THE UNITED STATES.—The recent intelligence from California has brought us some highly important news from the Sandwich Islands, the government of which has refused to accede to the demand of France with respect to the restoration of an alleged excess of duties imposed on wines and spirituous liquors imported from France. It appears, also, that some other demands have been made-namely, that the French and American missionaries shall receive equally the money of the Ha-waiian government for their labors—that the French shall be represented in the cabinet of the King, as England and the United States are assumed to have a representative in Mr. Wyllie and Mr. Judd.

These claims are very remarkable ones, and though they are made with the threat of a block ade, unless complied with, we are well assured that they will not be regarded. In the first place, the duty of five dollars per gallon on wines and spirituous liquors imported from France is a very proper regulation, and the fact that the duties levied on ale, beer, and eider, of British manufacture, were re funded, gives no reasonable ground for a similar demand upon the part of France. With regard to the assumed representation of England and the United States in the King's cabinet, the demand of France is still more preposterous. The kingdom is perfectly independent, and is not subject to the die tation of any power; and when France . makes such demands as we have cited, it makes itself as inconsistent as it does in that most silly of all its de mands, that the correspondence between itself and the cabinet of the King shall be carried on in the French language.

There is, however, one point with respect to this business, which, independent of the interference of the French government, has a very deep interest for the United States. Since the government of Hawaii, or the Sandwich Islands, has been threatened by the French, there has been a disposition among the islanders to be annexed to, or in some way to become subject to the protection of, the United States. This is a feeling which cannot but be regarded with the warmest encouragement and favor: and the fact that we have now a rapidly increasing part of our country on the Pacific shore, urges us to be ready at the earliest moment to secure some great points in the Pacific seas, for naval ports and other purposes, which may be advantageous to our country, after the great commercial revolution produced by California has had its due influence upon the world. Polynesia furnishes us in the Sandwich Islands-provided by any arrangement with the government it can be brought about-a great desideratum. The United States might derive vast advantages from the port of Honolulu and the coast, in consideration of extending a protection over the people, a large number of whom have been citizens of the United States, and who have a great interest in securing the kingdom against the assaults of foreign powers. Without, however, indicating precisely the mode in which the Hawaiian kingdom should be virtually annexed to us, we may very properly desire that our government shall give an enlarged, comprehensive, and liberal investigation to this subject. It is very important to inquire whether or not there is a probability that, in a few years, some point between Chira and California will not be absolutely essential to the proper protection of our commerce in the Pacific, and to the security of the Pacific coast of the United States.

The Sandwich Islands are, indeed, to California what the West India Islands are to the Southern States, and are destined to have a very important influence upon the course of commerce, which is to he very much extended throughout the islands of the Pacific, to Australia, China, and Japan. While the English government, particularly under Lord Palmerston's troublesome, trespassing, but yet sagacious policy, is fortifying its position in favor of British commerce, our country and our government are altogether too supine on questions of this character. Even the desires of foreign powers. who need our aid, are not promptly considered. All the world, except our own government, perceive and acknowledge the grand position in which this country is about to be placed by the discovery and settlement of California and of Oregon; and could we only awake to a full sense of the necessity there is rapidly growing upon us of having formidable outposts to our great extent of coast on the Atlantic, the Gulf, and on the Pacific, some great national policy might be the result, which would be of vast benefit to our commerce, not for the present century only, but for the next one, and, perchance, for many a one after it. The world is about to see on the coast of Oregon and California as great changes brought about in the commerce of the world as have sprung up within the last half century on the Atlantic seaboard. In a few years the whole Pacific shore will be busy with an active population, engaged in a direct trade with China, Japan, and every other country and island of the Eastern hemisphere; and while France, England, and other powers are aiming to retard the inevitable tendency of our new settlements on the western shores of the continent, it becomes us to be alive to the importance of the great

There is, however, apart from the selfish considerations which prompt as to give aid and support to the kingdom of Hawaii, higher reasons, grounded upon those lefty moral impulses which grounded upon those lefty moral impulses which always dignify a great and liberal government. The time has gone by when our poverty as a nation restricted us to act merely on the defensive. We are now powerful and able to cope with the most potent nations of the earth; and where the cauce of humanity, and of the peace and prosperity of weak nations, demands the intervention of our strength to push back the reckless invader of a peaceful and industrious country, we should not hesitate to give our support to the weak, who are liable to suffer from oppression. Such being the magnanimous conduct which a good and great government should pursue, we trust that the Sanowich Islands will find in the United States an ally that will repel any attempt to commit an act ally that will repet any attempt to commit an not of injustice against a new and struggling kingdom, emerging from berbarism to civilization and hap-

OPERA EXCITEMENT IN BOSTON.-According to the telegraphic despatches, the musical enthusiasm of the times has shifted ground, and gone to Eiston. Opera tickets are selling there at from one to five dollars premium, under the management of Maretzek; while concerts that used to produce here thirtysix thousand dollars each, do not yield eight thousand, and auctions are things exploded, out of date and gone-gone-gone. We could not get up an anction now, in New York, to hear any of the angels sing, if we should try our utmost. What does it all meant Has the great Napoleon of showmen, Barnem, packed away his influence and popularity in the trunks of his elephants, or has he sold out to Maretzek, who is new riding on the telegraphic wires from one end of the country to the other? These great excitements in Boston are something new, and if Maretzek is going to take the place of Barnum in augtions, he ought to establish at once a Central Literary Bureau, with full powers to send for persons and papers; and when any one offends him by telling what is really going on, to have one of the experts at correspondence ready to give a flat contradiction, in some out-of the way paper, publighed on the borders of New Brunswick, or in the prayie fields of Oregon.

THE VERIEST TWADDLE IN ALL CREATION-The speeched of Postmaster General Hall and Senator eward, on the excursion to Dunkirk and Buffalo. Criticoden's and Douglas's are a little better, but not much. The speeches of the President himself and Mr. Webster are the only sober ones in the

ART Union Engineeration .- A correspondent calls our attention to certain questionable conduct taking place occasionally at the exhibition of the Art Union, stating that it begins to be disreputable for respectable ladies to be seen there. We decline his strictures.

AND ORRIGON .- The news from California is highly tavorable to our hopes of the ultimate prosperity of that great State. The struggle for good local and State governments is still going on; and though in some districts the stern justice of Lynch law is still resorted to, for the protection of society, yet there are signs of a more becoming administration of law, which promise to come into force upon those who outrage the public mind by acts of robbery, violence, and bloodshed. The newspaper press the great lever of civilization, when well directedis having a vast influence upon the enterprise and industry of California, and the world has never seen such a spectacle as is presented by the numbers of daily and weekly journals which are published in that new country. The power which such a series of rapidly published papers may have on the public mind, it is true, may be for good or for evil. Much depends upon the community—but it is gratifying to find that generally the California newspapers are devoted to law and order, and to the greatest prosperity of the people at large, as an intelligent and industrious community.

There are two facts in the news from Culifornia and Oregon, which are quite important, as they are ominous of the future progress of our citizens on the Pacific. The enterprise of the people is fast urging them to seek for further territory upon which to exercise their skill and industry, and evidences are fast springing up that the amexation of Lower California will be an event not very far distant. Even the mines of Mexico, of Durango and Sonora, seem to yield but seantily, under the impulses which work them, as communicated by the Rothschilds, the Farings, and other foreign capitalists. Labor, directed by zeal, is the best capitallet in mining operations; and the day must come when the people of the United States will ascertain the real productiveness of the mines within the territory of Mexico. The Mexican government, by imprisoning Americans, and by neglecting to enrich themselves by the resources of the oil, are creating a thirsty spirit among adventurers, which must, sooner or later, end in the movement of a large portion of the American people

towards that territory. With regard to the future commercial spirit of Oregon and California we have great hopes, on account of the recent discoveries of valuable coal de posits on the Pacific coast. This fact will cause a great increase of the steam marine, and we shall soon have a line of steamships established between the Pacific coast and China. Already the government is in treaty for the despatch of mails, by steamers, to the Sandwich Islands, and the prospect is that, in a short time, Oregon and California will become as highly favored by commercial facilities as any of the States on the Atlantic seaboard.

SUDDEN BREAKING UP OF THE RAILBOAD PRESI-DENTIAL TOUR-SIX CANDIDATES EN ROUTE.-According to our telegraphic accounts, the President and part of the cabinet leave Buffalo to-morrow direct for Washington-Mr. Webster is to make a speech to-day, on invitation, to the people What is the meaning of t of the West. sudden change in the Presidential programme? Has Mr. Seward frightened Mr. Fillmore off his own dunghill? Or has Mr. Webster received too much of the popular applause? Really, some of the machinery is out of joint. We perceive, too, that the Buffalo Express-an organ of Seward-came out with an enthusiastic sketch of General Scott, nominating him to the Presidency, on the very day of Mr. Fillmore's arrival in Buffalo. Here is seen the finger of Seward and Thurlow Weed.

The unreported speeches, sayings, talk, and incidents of the Presidential tour to Erie, would reveal a drama of the deepest interest to the benighted world around. One of the most impressive facts which struck us in reading the reports of that tour, was the presence of so many Presidential candidates in the trains. At one time there were no less than six. Three started with it from New York-namely, Fillmore, Crittenden, and Webster; and three jumped up behind, like naughty boys, on the way-namely, Douglas, Seward, and Marcy. We believe, also, there was a larger quantity of candidates for the Vice Presidency-at least a dozen.

Considering that this was a trial trip-that the machinery and road were new-that some of the engineers were inexperienced, and that the road was long, as well as the fact that the characters on thty, and much of the is d were weig not the sense, of the precious freight, was exceedingly heavy, it was a most fortunate circumstance that all arrived safely at Dunkirk. We expected an explosion, an upset, a breaking down, a switch out of place-where so many Presidential candidates are, a switch in place would be better-but there was nothing of the kind. All moved on safely and securely over the long road. It is well for the first train of candidates that they got along so well The second train of a similar kind will not be so fortunate. It must break down, explode, crush the passengers, and only bring one home to the White House, in November, 1852. However fairly this second train may start, there will be a collision of locomotives, which will bring about all the disasters common to such occasions; and as many passengers are determired to try a passage in it, they must prepare for the terrible salamity. But one man will reach the White House. Who he is to be, no one can tell.

MORAL CHARACTER OF NEW YORK JOURNAL-ISM AND JOURNALISTS-WEBS AND WILLIS .- The controversy on moral sharacter and fashionable position, which has broken out in so savage a form, between Mr. Webb, the hero of Wall street, and Mr. Willis, the knight of Washington square, forms the principal subject of conversation, from Wall street to Murray Hill, among all the fashiomable circles up town, as well as the unwashed cateries down town. The moral character of New York ournalism is a very important question for this latitude, as wel as for the rest of the world around us. It has been the subject of very earnest inquiry among newspapers and journals in London and Paris; and, as the subject has been taken up in this city, it is highly proper it should be examined to

In this great metropolis we may be able to count some two or three hundred editors, reporters, and writers for the press, both daily and weekly. The character of this literary fraternity, both in thi city and throughout the world, has suffered very materially from the personal reputation and personal defects of about a dozen of those who are better known by their noise and fuse, than for their genius, their industry, their good habits, or their correct moral characters, in all the private relations in life. The number of this class of society is increasing every day; the population is increasing; wealth is increasing; the republic is spreading its power and influence in every direction. The newspaper press, both daily and weekly, are increasing, pari passu, with the increase of all the other elements of wealth and production. With this increase in numbers, in power and influence, of the rest of the community, the individuals connected with such a vast engine should also increase in their moral and personal reputation, were it not for some singular want of fraternity or community of feeling among the class to which we allude. It is probable that not a dozen editors for the news. paper press of this city, know each other personally, or have the slightest regard for mutual reputation. For years past nothing but envy, malevolence, and lealousy, batred, and all the unholy passions, have been stimulated among each other to such an extent as to make them, as a class, the laughing stock of the rest of the community, and the subject of ridicule and contempt throughout the civilized

Is there no goode for three, or four, or five hundred cheated and scleaned men, connocted with the press and literature of this city, to meet together in unlocated harmony, and to concert some measures for the prevention of these personal contentions and abusive courses of a tion, which they take against each other!

### THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF CALIFORNIA NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. The Reception of Mr. Webster at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, May 17-P. M. The reception of Mr. Webster was very enthusiastic from those who knew of his arrival. About five hundred heard of his coming, and they made the demon stration. It was not known that he would arrive to-day as the President did not receive any answer to a tele graphic dispatch sent to Mr. W. to ascertain when he night be expected. Yet the news spread like wild-fire particularly as the boat had some difficulty in getting to the wharf. About five hundred persons marched after the carriage, which drove to Phelps's Hotel. The people elsmored for a speech, and Mr. Webster addressed them

elemored for a speech, and Mr. Webster addressed them from the balcony. He said :—
Citizens of Buffalo, I thank you for the interest you manifest in my present visit to your city. I congratuate you upon its rapid and wide improvement since I had the pleasure of visiting it some eleven years ago. You wish me to address you. I am too fatigued to make a speech to-night; but I am not going to leave your city immediately. You will all have an opportunity of calling on me. It is night—Saturday night. We want repose for the night, in order that we may the better discharge the duties of to-morrow. Good night, gentlemen, and I hope to have the pleasure of seeing you on Monday.

Mr. Webster then retired. The people dispersed, after civing nine cheers to the Champion of the Constitution.

ving nine cheers to the Champion of the Constitution The President is at his father's at Aurora, and the abinet went to the Falls to-day.

#### Telegraph Convention at Dunkirk.

DUNKIRK, May 17, 1851.
Delegates from several telegraph companies embraced routes from New York, Cinciunati, St. Louis, and the Lakes, are holding a convention to organise a more perfect union between the several companies, correct such defects as have been discovered in the system, and adopt such improvement of the lines as their united experience has suggested. The convention was organized by the appeniument of Col. J. J. Speed, Jr., of Detroit, President; and S. W. Hotchkiss, of Milwaukie, and J. H. Wate, of Columbus, secretaries.

#### Virginia Convention.

RICHMOND, VA., May 17, 1851. The committee, to-day, reported to the convention the compremise as adopted yesterday, with modifications. A motion made to strike out biennial sessions was reded. Mr. Becock effered an amendment, which was den the table and ordered to be printed. On Mon-y the question will be taken on submitting to the pea-t the proposition to apportion representation according the white population and one whole taxation of the

#### Severe Storm at Washington.

WASHINGTON, May 18, 1851. A violent rain storm visited here this morning, about three o'cleck, accompanied with terrific thunder and lightning. The barn and stables of W. J. Stone, near Columbian College, were struck by the lightning, and were totally consumed by fire, together with eight valu-able horses carriages, &c. The lightning struck several other houses here, and in Georgetown, but without doing

#### Elopement.

Boston, May 18, 1851. On Saturday afternoon, a gentleman, manufacturer of ronne goods in Broadway, New York, arrived in this city in pursuit of his wife and shild, who had absorded with a fancy painter. The missing trio were found at a bearding house in Third street, East Cambridge, and were taken into custody on a charge of adultery. They were committed to jud. The principal object of the pursuit was to obtain possession of the child, an interesting girl of five years old.

# Philadelphia Items. Philadelphia Items. May 18, 1851.

Bishop Whittingham held a confirmat hurches to-day.
The Coroner's jury, to-day, returned a verdict that felia Coroner's jury, to-day, returned a verdict that felia Medicaler died on Friday night, from a blow received in the 8th instant, on board the echooner Patrick Henry, in the Fotomac river, from Captain Powell, given in self-

City Intelligence.

ANOTHER STABLING CAME ON THE FIVE POINTS. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, on Saturday, an affray took place between two men, reddents of the classic neighborhood called "Cowbay," located on the Five Points, whose names are been Handflicker and Thomas Wells. The former, in the affray, drew a knife and stabbed Wells in the left side, inflicting a dangerous if not fatal wound, in the region of the heart. The injured man was conveyed in a carriage to the City Hospital, and from the latest account he was not expected to recover. Officers Sannon and Balton, of the Sixth ward police, arrested Handflicker, and conveyed him before Judice Lothrap, who cenomitted him to prison, to await the result to the injured man. FIRE IN GREENWICH STREET-NARROW BICAPE

who committed him to prison, to await the result to the injured man.

Fire is Greener street—Narrow Becare or several. Firement room acres Serviceare in the tent Shore.—Between the hours of a and 4 o'clock, yesterday afterneous as story brick building on the Northeast corner of Greenwich and Fulton streets, and before the firement of Greenwich and Fulton streets, and before the firement could reach the premises, they were completely enveloped in volumes of thick black snoke, that poured forth from the windows on both streets. The hook and ladder, engine, and hose companies, were soon upon the ground, in strong force, and within twenty minutes they had several powerful streams of water playing upon the building, both front and rear; but to all appearances the fire had not yet reached its highest pitch, and the smoke kept emitting from the upper stories to such an extent that the firemen were unable to see where to direct the pipes of their hose. The flames soon burst out and the smoke somewhat vanished, which gave the bore and efforts to arrest the progress of the devocring element. The upper portion of the building was occupied by Mr. Eddy, as a picture frome manufactory, and the first floors, as two extensive ciothing stores, by Mr. Fordinand and Aaron those; the contents of which were all greatly damaged by fire and water, but we learn the owners are fully covered by insurance. The flames were not extinguished until the interior of the building was considerably burned. During the time the emoke of this fire was issuing from the building in the smoke when they were suidently hidden from daying the inhabitants of the upper part of the Fire Department ascended a ladder, entered the third story windows, and were about to accertain the main locality of the fire, when they were suidently hidden from daying the inhabitants of the upper part of the Riemann and the surface of the contents to a considerably winder the substitute. They were all meanly exhausted with unflocation.

George entire the property of Messes lan

averse. It was used for blooting rocks. The explosion was caused by some evil-minded person.

Dearit or as lowart or Farranto out or Western—Cartico to Parents —An imposed was hold yesterlay by Corener Goer, as the City Ho-pink on the body of an infant, aged II months memed demos Wilson, who cause to its death by injuries received in falling from a third story window, situated in the house No. 528 Feari street. It appears from the facts elicited before the Corenen, that the father of the child we lying on the best actions on actual tabler of the child are lying on the best with the still of the window, and as the mask was up, the immediate for the window, and as the mask was up, the immediate hale missing its base missing its base of the window, a distance of some fifty foot. Jame of the neighbors down cules, an beaching the child fall gave the night, which withinstely memberate factor, and missing his child, he opening to the factor, and as he was possing down states he med a woman with his testinglia child in a prange to the factor, in a territie waste of excitencest, relied his labe, and has he was possing down states, he need a woman with his testinglia child in the child in the arms counting up. The father, in a territie waste of excitencest, relied his labe, and has immostingly to the City Hospital. Where the intile actions a special with the above facts.

As Unware May Ferrare December 20 and factors and missing with

time aftert. A versitet was rendered corresponding with the above facts.

An Unaxawa Max Ferra Drawars as our Book — Yesterday afternoon, as the eterance Research was considered by the fact, Capt. Oils F. Morrell discovered the dead body of an unknown man floating upon the surface of the voter, indice of the floot, Capt. M. humonizately redered the steamer stopped, and with the assistance of Capt. Willett, the body was taken us broard, towards to the city, and property taken serve of at the first of Resource street, N. R. to await a coroner's inquest. It is suspensed that this is the body of the perationnan who was drawn used some few weeks ago, by the mostling of a notice bow in the lower lag, in company with two other persons who were research by a steambout, and brought back to the city in interty. We believe the fronted of decreased office of Stot reward for the recovery of the body.

Draw of Drowned for the recovery of the body.

Draw of Drowned for the recovery of the body.

The form of the first of Ersons should not be body of Stophen B. Nichole, aged forely two years, hours on Long Istand, whose body was found finefal in the East even, foot of Broune street. In appears the decreased and been miceing since the let of April, and yendering the healy was discovered in the river. The inventor of the decreased identified the body, but could not account hower by what means the universities for inventing. The Case or Casestovaker.—The Conseque's inventing from the respecting the charge of malignation, nonline

river. Verdiet doubt by drowning.

The Case or Classicovance—The Consects investigation respecting the charge of malprastics, pending against Dr. Rays and his wife whereby it is alread that the death of Mrs. Austin was enumed, has been further postpered until Tuesday of this work. The main object of the postpenement was in consequence of Dr. Christon not having completed the analysis of the cough minitors, as said to have been prepared by Dr. Hays, and which is raid in have caused the death of Mrs. Austin. The investigation will certainly be continued to morrow, at 12 o'clock.

Ean Accounty—Two Paneous Danmers.—About seven yesterday evening five persons—Lings Brown a Tucce, William Bebee, John Smith, and Major Notice is Tucer, William Beber, John Smith and Major Rugher, were on a sailing excursion from Jeony City and on the return from Bediow's Island the best was, by a raiden gust of wind, capsined, and the whole of the three party threwn into the water. The whole of these citing to the best as long as they could against a rough swell. They then attempted to seins to some fishing poles, three of when succeeded in gainstig them; the others, Mr. Brown and Mr. Tuers, were drowned. The body of Mr. Tuers was found about nine o'clock; but up to a late hour that of Mr. Brown had not been recovered. Both of those drowned were men of family.

## The Yacht Race between the America and

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. In the Courier and Enquirer of this morning, there is a report of the trial of speed between the new yacht America and the Maria of the truth and fairness of which you will be enabled to judge from the following statement. For its accuracy I may appeal to Mr Schnyler, or any one of the gentlemen on board the

America :-The yachts Cornelia, America, and Maria, left the harbor on Tuesday afternoon, to meet at Sandy Hook. The experienced pilot of the Cornelia, not liking the coks of the westher, came to at the Quarantine, and thereby escaped an ugly night in the open roadstead, and a squali that reduced the America to her jib and mainsail, and split the jib of the Maria from the luff to within ten feet of the leach

On Wednesday morning there was little or no wind. In the afternoon a stiff breeze sprung up from the north ward and westward, and we started to beat two hours to indward and return-the Cornelia half a mile abthe America about two hundred yards ahead, and fifty or sixty yards to leeward of the Maria. We filled away to the westward, and stood on for two and a half or the miles. At this time the Maria had emdually gained on the America, so as to bring her abeam, or nearly so, of the America, when, unluckily for us, our pilot ran us hard and fast aground. Before we could get her off and under way again, the America was so far ahead as to put any attempt at a trial of speed between two vessels so nearly matched, out of the question. lowed, and came to at the Quarantine, a long distance behind her. Here we waited for the Cornelia (whose foresail was carried away the day before) to bend a new suit of sails, and for the America to send for, and put on board, eight tons of additional ballast.

On Thursday evening, we left the Quarantine, with a light breeze from the southward, to beat down to e Hook. When about half way between Fort Hamilton and the tall of the West Rank, the America came up and passed the Maria to leeward, and luffed out from under her bows some thirty or forty yards ahead, and ten or fifteen vards to windward of the Maria's wake. As no vessel had ever so served the Maria before, we looked round for the cause. It turned out that one of the gentlemen on board had been making some experiments with the centre board, and had lessened her draft of wa-

themen on board had been making some experiments with the centre beard, and had lessened her draft of water five feet. We restored the centre-board to its place, and drew out from under her lee, so as to weather her on the next tack. At this time the wind had increased to a fresh salling breeze. We continued to gain upon her, and arrived even minutes—by Mr. Schuyler's watch—before her at the anchorage at the Hook. Mr. Schuyler had given directions to both pilots (of which I was unawre) to keep the Ship channel, and pass to the westward of the bucy of the Spit. Neither did so.

On Friday morning, we met outside the bar, to sail to windward fifteen to twenty miles at sea. At the request of Mr. Schuyler, we gave her a position to windward, of 150 to 250 yards, abreast our weather beam. In sailing seventeen minutes, by Mr. Schuyler's time, we had brought her two peints abaft our beam. Here she luffed to having sprung the head of her foremast. In returning, she carried away her main gaft. We followed the Cornelia semie sixteen or eighteen miles to rea, and returned to the Hook in the afternoon, No one of the gendemen interested in the success of the America would more sincerely rejoice at the proofs of her good salling qualities, than myself. But as I do not believe it will serve the interests of the builder, or accord with the wishes of her ewner, to sanction an account so wide of the truth, I send you this statement.

I will only further remark, that the Maria was not intended or constructed to encounter a gale of wind at sea; with a loom ninety-five feet leng, and seven and a half feet in circumference, she would be apt to get into trouble, which I would rather avoid; and I think it will turn out no joke even for the America to keep the white esk staks (firmly fixed as they are, by the very accurate reporter of the Courier and Enquirer,) in their proper places. Your obedient servant.

SATURDAY, May 17, 1851. JOHN C. STEVENS.

Movements of Distinguished People.

John C. Gray, indy and daughter, Boston; Henry T. Garnett, Eeq., Viginia; Mr. Watts and lady, Stockbridge; A. Legare, New Orleans; J. A. St. John, Conn.; Philip De Gay, Genca; W. Hurry, New York; Charles H. Lord and Indy, Boston, were among the arrivals, on Saturday, at the Union Place Hotel.

Hen A. W. Eucl. Betroit; Gen. Tilghman, Md., R. A. Ware, Ga., J. C. Field and G. P. Hoffman, San Francisco; Hen. M. C. Story, Lake Erie; J. P. Treadwell, California; Dr. Stiver, Boston; Joseph Ward, Montreal; H. Larmour, Belfast; Capt. Robinson, U. S. A.; Hon. D. L. Yulee, Florida; Sir William Gordon, England; Mr. Ryan, Canada; Dr. Whitney, Milwaukie; Mr. Ward and Jacob Perkins, Piccida; J. M. Porter, Easton, Pa.; F. Kirkiand, Poland; W. G. Lambert, Boston; W. A. Forward, St. Augustine, Fla. were among the arrivals, on Saturday and Sunday, at the Irving House.

J. Snowden, Philadelphia; C. R. Edwards, New Haven; Thos. Miller, Baltimore; J. Compton, Dunkirk; J. Hough, Philadelphia; T. Loring, Ohio, and J. Hambleton, U. S. N., were among the arrivals, on Saturday, at the American Hotel.

A. Cele, Pa.; J. Robbins, Cincinnati; J. Henderson,

Pa.; J. Robbins, Cincinnati; J. Henderson.

A Cyle, Pa.; J. Robbins, Cincinnati; J. Henderson, Louisville; H. Morson, Hamilton; Ed. O'Brien, Toronto; J. C. Field. T. Feker and Col. Stewart, San Francisco, and Capt. Eldridge, Boston, were among the arrivals, on Saturday, at the Astor House.

J. Morrow, Mississippi; P. Miller, Tenn.; Thomas Williams and M. Williams, Montreal; R. Ordway, Portland, Me.; N. Washburn, Boston; John N. Baxter, Bellows Falls, Vt.; Mills G. C. Moies, Northampton; R. Shurtleff, and indy, Springfield, and Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Willis, Caradia, were among the arrivals, on Saturday, at Howard Hotel.

Court Calendar—This Day.

ECTRAGOR COLUMN:—Nos. 523, 156, 166, 167, 25, 34, 111, 174, 176, 176, 178, 179, 180, 181, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 190, 191, 182, 186, 197, 196, 200, 204, 205, 206, 208, 5, 1, 23, 79, 16, 60, 28, 27, 46, 54, 91, 134, 31, 88, 128, 118, 132, 129, 199. Conner Pigas.—Adjourned. Cincur Count.—Nos. 382, 383, 395, 306, 400, 402, 405 to 410, 83, 52, 265.

Watta' Nervous Antidote.—What a most wes derive age this is! It is now past all doubt, that this compound is the same used by the Druids, that rendered them invulnerable to thesaw. They never died but from extreme old age. We know the mistletce is an ingredient in it. Tou can get it at 102 Nassau street.

Book Keeping .- Removal .- C. C. Marsh's counting Rooms, for the study and practice of Bookkeeping, being availabled at 88 Cedar street, are removed to be broadeny, owner of Dune street, where Mr. Marsh will 301 appy to receive pugifish feture. Circulars supplied on application. For sale, "Marsh a Course of Bookkeeping," 202 g., the last and most beautiful work ever published on the which containing a complete set of books printed in colors. cound and glit, price \$1.25.

William H. Beebe & Co., 156 Bros will introduce on Saturday, May 17th, the fashion for gentle-men: White Beaver Hats. This style will be adopted to the senson for which it is intended, and for beauty of fabric and outline, not equalled. A large assertment of Panams, Lep-horn, and Straw Hate for gentlemen, boys, and children, of superior style and quality.

The Genin Spring Riding-Hat for Ladies .a bewatching fairie is absolutely free from the charges of hour and formally, which are now so often brough fair the head evertings of both sexus. Its flowing adad aution, the light plume—like a wrent; of unterche-ce-the bandy and lightness of the material, and the ex-sistence of the moud, restor this the most physical proposes, elegand, and astructive specimen of a Sprin, handow hiding-list over manufactured in this country The especial affection of Ladies is invited to the etyle of the trime iog, which hormonics so perfectly with the hat itself, that it seems so if the whole has been formed at a breath, GENIN, 21s Breatway, opposite St. Paul's.

We perceive that the justly popular Dry

The Art of Dressing Well .- The bosom.

convent time in one packets, until we tried one of J. Y. Strange inline Assesses. Try one, if you want the creation with Penn. (of the morite of which if is quite unbecomingly to any paything.) are sold exclusively by M. I. B., at off Federa street.

Rich and Elegant Carpetings .- All that is whether the state of the state They are men of tabogrity, and send upon the highest printing

Do you want a Handsome Dress or Frock and the control of the spirit land domain parts, of the My beautiful object in the browned fract is, to orMir. To commence the spirit is the provided fract is, to ormir the fining more business such accounts year accopositions by commence are discussed with my data, accowork-manifely and green (Mr. D. C. Addres, The Wiledgers, Manifely Continue ready made, and made to

Conking Stoves for Summer and Winter. in Greek Wattern Air Tayl't Cocking Stores for height materials. Er. Es. Person Elegand S.S. with factores. To obreated Statepondoust Air Tajelt Southers and Winter obling Store, warranted to habe. Callest Habers facro rand Short Iron Sakkers, for hard or elegand. Beaus-tage in new article) for store could observe a not had co-reave, Se. R. A large store, at the forces marked or space, whellowle said cotail, at the New York Sto-retury, 305 Ground stores, opposite Scott Market, All Store crossed as represented.

Red or Gray Hatrean be instantly changed to a paymonant black or known order, of the most beautiful with substant description, by the non-of-like free Promions Electric Hale bys. which is now fast superceiving all other erflicts of a similar enters. This, with Hogh's Hyperion Pluid, for the hale, and other proporations, may be had of A. B. B. Bands, 100 Fullion street. Rushion, Clark & to, 270 Breadensy; Cary & Co., and Delgham & Day, Pearl Mont, N.Y. Dr. James W. Powell, Coultst, Aurist, &

Gouraud's Lieurid Hair Dye isstantly or ortered organy hair to have a or black. Gouraud's Its fedicated Soapoures has pimples freekles, cruptions and the control of the co by servanted. Gourand Liquid brites Lily White, Hair Resters to FELIK GOURAUDE of sive, etc., are all it ostablished Laborat Broadway; Caldend Third street, first store

#### MONEY MARKET.

SUNDAY, May 18-6 P. M. The stock market closed heavy at the second boards yesterday. The daily transactions continue large, but there is no excitement among operators, and prices fluctuate from day to day a fraction, without showing any important variation from one week to another. It is im-possible to tell what the complexion of the market will be even twenty-four hours hence. The reason is rapidly passing away, without the usual rise taking place; but we have known a very active speculation in fancy stocks in mid-rummer, a time when outsiders are generally on pleasure excursions over the country. There is very little probability of prices depreciating much. Money is likely to be unusually abundant during the summer, and it is the prevailing impression that the rate of interest will rule very low. California is doing much better than anticipated; and from this time out, the receipts will, without doubt, be equal to those for the corresponding period last year. In the early part of 1850, the shipments f gold from San Francisco were small, and it was until May that they were of any magnitude. We look for at least five millions of dollars per month, from June to January. With such receipts, we shall soon lose sight of the exportations, which are likely to fall off as the seas. sen for shipment of our new crops approaches. With th moderate arrivals of gold from California, thus far this year, and the large shipments to Europe, the supply in or banks has been steadily increasing. during the past week has been less than one million of lollars, as appears by the annexed statement:-

9.74 do. American gold... do. gold dust... do. German gold... do. five francs.... Steamer Pacific, Liverpool, American gold... Schr. Ariadna, Jaemel, do. .... do. do. do. American gold.... do. do. do. five francs...... 5.000 Total from May 10 to May 17.... Total for 1851......\$10,081 015

More than one-half of the exportation last week was

of American gold. The Bank of England has adopted : resolution to purchase, for the future, American coined gold, (engles,) at a fixed price, the rate being £3 16s, 3d. per cunce. It is calculated that under this arrangement a remittance can be made from New York to London at cost which would be equivalent to a bill of exchange at 93 per cent premium This will be likely to increase the shipments of gold from this country, as the last quotation of exchange was 10% per cent premium. The price of English coined gold, at the mint, in London, is £3 17s, 10, 4d. which is equivalent to about eighteen dollars and sixty eight cents. The price of American gold, according to the new arrangement, is eighteen dollars and thirty cents. The capitalists of Great Britain are striving to get hold of the largest portion of the gold products of California, and they will leave no effort untried to do so. Until within the past three years, the English government and British capitalists have controlled the move ments of the precious metals. Up to the time California was acquired and populated by the people of this country. most of the gold and silver from the Pacific was shipped direct to England, and the English were thus enabled to control the money markets and financial operations of the world. The silver mines of Mexico have, for many years, been in possession of the Rothschilds and other British capitalists, and the products of these mines were all taken to London. The commerce of the Pacific was in the hands of the English, and return were made, in gold and silver, direct to England. In this way, the British have accumulated an immense amount of bullion, and have been the money lenders of the world. The first check they receive 1—the first movement made to deprive them of this immense power in the financial world—was the acquisition of California by the government of the United States, the rapid emigration of our people to that country, and the competi-tion which has arisen in the Pacific, for the commerce and navigation of that section of the world. Three years ago, we owned but a few gold mines, of moderate extent, we now own more than those of every other nation combined. Three years ago, we had not a single steamship on the Pacific; we now have more than fifty, of the lar class. Three years ago, we had a few merchant ships trading from port to port; we now have several hundred first class ships in one port, and as many more engaged in the transportation of the products of every country bordering on that ocean. Railroads, ship canals, dry docks, and naval depots, are in contemplation, where, few years since, were a few scattered Indian huts. As wonderful and astonishing as all this may appear to the people of the old world, it is considered nothing extraordinary on this side of the Atlantic. We have become so accustomed to such things, that they excite no sur prise. Our progress is still onward, at the same rapid

rate. California will, in a short time, be sufficiently populated, when the same uncontrollable spirit that carried the thousands and tens of thousands ten thousand miles away from the place where they were born to lay the foundation of a new State, will require some outlet, some new country to explore, some new territory to populate, some new mines to work, some other people with whom they can amalgamate and raise in the scale of civilization. California has already become too well known, and its resources are too much developed, to attract the attention of emigrants from the Atlantic States. Oregon. will receive a large accession to its population this year, overland from the valley of the Mississippi and Oblorivers; but the time is not far distant when the most valuable mineral regions of Moxico will be visited, peace ably or foreibly, and populated by our people. The mineral wealth of Mexico has not been lost sight of by the acquisition of California and the public mind has fo some time past been turned to that subject. In our hands, the product of the silver mines would be increased ten fold; and it is absolutely necessary that some movement should be made to preserve, if possible, the existing proportion in the supply of gold and silver. The enormo productions of gold in California, through the indomit able energy and enterprise of our people, must, in a few years, have a very material influence upon the value of that metal, compared with silver, unless something is done to keep up the existing comparative value. The is very little danger of too much gold being produced The increase in population and property, in the settlement and cultivation of territory, in the commerce of the world, is so rapid, the necessity for developing the resources of the world is daily becoming so great, and the construction of works of internal improvement so much required, that the production of these minerals, which all nations have made a legal representative of every species of property, is not likely to be more rapid than the wants of the world require; but there is danger of the relative value of gold and silver becoming changed, unless the working of the silver mines of Mexico and South America is carried on more actively. This can be accomplished only by their coming into our possession and their operation upon a system similar to that practired so successfully in California. Perhaps such au event is not so far distant as is generally anticipated.

Bids for the first mortgage bonds of the Senboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, for three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, will be received, as will be seen by a notice in another column, until Saturday the 31st inst. These bonds are secured by a first mortgage on the enthe property of the company—franchises, income, &c.—
now acquired, or hereafter to be acquired. They bear
interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and are edcemable at the Merchants' Bank, in this city, the President of which holds the mortgage in trus the bondholders, on the lat of August, 1860. This mort gage covers the entire line of the road from Norfolk, Vir ginia, to South Gaston on the Rosnoke river, in North Carolina, a distance of 90 miles, which will have cost, when completed, including the original outlay, over \$1,000,000; and the trustic is empowered, in case of sixty days default in the payment of interest or principal of the bonds, to take possession of, use and sell the whole or any part of the same, including the franchises, income and preperty of the company, of every description, now acquired erhoresfier to be acquired. The whole amount of the bonds authorized to be issued is four hundred. thousand dollars, of which the amount now offered for sale has been issued by the company, in payment princi-pally for the heavy T rails with which the company is now re-laying their track. This beavy T rail, for the